PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

ORDER NO. 1367-1426—C. B. 100-23-1, DATED, CAMP MYSORE, THE 27TH OCTOBER 1923.

1. The first meeting of any historic importance that took place between the principal raiyats and merchants from all parts of the State and Government for the purpose of discussing and exchanging views on public matters was held in March 1881, under the presidency of Dewan Rangacharlu, soon after the assumption of power by His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur; and His Highness, in furtherence of the same policy, inaugurated the Mysore Representative Assembly in the Dasara of the same year. One of the principal objects in establishing this institution was, as stated by the Dewan in his opening address to the first Assembly, to ensure that the actions of the Government were brought into greater harmony with the wishes and the interests of the people." The Municipal and the District Boards which had been in existence for about 20 years previously gave non-official representatives of the people some opportunities of taking a share in the administration of local affairs, but the establishment of the Representative Assembly in 1881 was the first step taken in the direction of associating the people with the Government in matters pertaining to the central administration. The members of the Assembly were at first selected by the Deputy Commissioners. The principle of election was introduced in the year 1891 when regular constituencies were formed, and qualifications of voters and candidates prescribed. These qualifications were modified from time to time in the direction of extending the franchise and enlarging the electorate. "One of the conspicuous results of this Assembly," to quote the words of His Highness the Maharaja in opening its session in the year 1903, "has been the consolidation of the sense of a common interest between the Government and the people." Frequent acknowledgments have been made by the Government of the moderation, good sense and intelligence displayed by the members of the Assembly, and in the Dewan's opening address to the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly this year, its evolution during the past four decades and the increase in its usefulness and influence over the Administration have been dealt with at some length.

2. In the year 1907, His Highness was graciously pleased to carry this policy of securing the co-operation of his subjects with the Government a step further, and established the Mysore Legislative Council in order to associate non-official gentlemen qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to assist in the making of laws and regulations. In 1911 the Mysore Economic Conference and the various Boards connected with it were formed to enable Government to obtain non-official advice and assistance in concerting measures for the economic development of the State. In addition to these formally constituted bodies, Government have on various occasions appointed special committees for the purpose of obtaining competent non-official opinion on specific matters of public importance.

3. The results of these various measures have been so encouraging that His Highness the Maharaja has had for some time under his consideration the desirability of taking a further definite step in the direction of associating the people more and more with his Government. Accordingly, by command of His Highness, the outlines of a scheme of constitutional developments were announced by the Dewan at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly in 1922. The announcement foreshadowed developments on the following lines :—

(1) The Representative Assembly to be given a definite place in the Constitution;

(2) Property and other qualifications prescribed for voters to be reduced;

(3) The Representative Assembly to be granted the privilege of being consulted in regard to new taxes;

(4) The Representative Assembly to be given the right to pass resolutions on matters relating to public administration and also on the annual State Budget;

(5) The Representative Assembly to be consulted in regard to important legislative measures;

(6) The strength of the Assembly to be fixed at 200, provision being made for the representation, if necessary by nomination, of minorities and special interests;

(7) The functions of District Boards to be enlarged so as to enable them to deal with local subjects now being brought up before the Representative Assembly;

(8) The strength of the Legislative Council to be increased to a maximum of 50, provision being made for the representation of special interests, such as Industries and Commerce, Planting, Education and of minorities;

(9) The number of interpellations and resolutions that may be brought forward to be substantially increased;

(10) The Council to be given the power of voting on the annual State Budget by major heads in respect of all expenditure except those affecting the Palace, Military, Pensions of public servants, Relations of the State with the British Government under the Treaty;

(11) One or more Standing Committees consisting of members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly to be appointed in an advisory capacity on the model of Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature.

4. In order to work out the details required to give effect to this scheme, the Governmen,t in their Order No. 2034-2093 C.B. 103-22, dated 18th October 1922, appointed a Committee consisting of the marginally noted official and non-official gentlemen, with Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., as Chairman. The Committee were requested to submit proposals for the consideration of Government in regard to all matters of detail not dealt with in the scheme outlined in the Dewan's announcement. The report of the Committee was received in March last and published in April for general criticism. It has been widely discussed by public bodies and conferences, and a large number of representations and suggestions have also been received. The scope of enquiry by the Committee was necessarily limited in character, but in spite of the limitations imposed, the Committee have developed the main outlines of the scheme with great precision and consistency. Government are glad to note that the report of the Committee is unanimous on all essential points involved, except on the vexed question of the representation of minorities.

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5. Government have to acknowledge in terms of high appreciation the labours of the Committee and the excellent report they have produced which has helped considerably in giving the scheme a final shape. Government desire to place on record the valuable services rendered in this connection by the Committee as a whole and specially by the learned Chairman, Dr. Brajendranath Seal, and the thanks of Government will be communicated to the Chairman and the members. To all the non-official bodies and individuals who have taken the trouble to study the outlines of the scheme and the report, and who have favoured Government with their criticisms and suggestions, Government also owe their thanks. Newspaper criticisms and reviews there have been many, both in Mysore and outside. Careful and detailed consideration has been given to the report of the Committee as well as to all other views placed at the disposal of Government.

6. The decisions arrived at in regard to the general scheme have been embodied in the Proclamation and in the two Regulations, one relating to the Legislative Council and the other to the Representative Assembly, which His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to promulgate this day. Government now proceed to explain and indicate these decisions with reference to the recommendations of the Committee and pass orders regarding matters of detail which are not covered by the Proclamation and the Regulations.

PART I.

The Representative Assembly.

Place of the Representative Assembly in the Constitution.

7. The Mysore Representative Assembly owes its origin to an executive order of Government and changes in its constitution, powers and functions are introduced by similar orders. In the announcement made by the Dewan to the Representative Assembly last October, it was stated that the Assembly would be given a definite place in the Mysore Constitution and, in the terms of reference to the Reforms Committee, the Committee were requested to indicate the manner in which this could be done. The Committee have recommended that "the Representative Assembly should be given a definite place in the Constitution by a special Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja under the Sign Manual." His Highness the Maharaja after careful consideration of the Committee's proposal has decided that, in order to give the Assembly a definite place in the Constitution, it should be placed on a statutory basis by the promulgation of a Regulation defining its constitution, powers and functions, and that the provisions of this Regulation should be outside the cognisance of the Legislative Council and has accordingly been pleased to promulgate the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation No. XVIII of 1923.

Strength and Composition of the Assembly.

8. The Assembly consists at present of 282 members who are all elected non-officials. Of these, 162 are representatives of taluks and sub-taluks, 73 of Municipalities, 18 of District Boards and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board and 29 are returned by associations representing special interests and communities.

9. Government considered the constitution of the Assembly to be defective in some respects. Firstly, while the election of the members returned from taluks and sub-taluks was direct, the election of those returned by the Municipalities and District Boards was indirect. Secondly, there was no clear line of division between the urban and the rural electorates and the representation of special interests through associations was based on a general scheme constitutionally defective in many respects. Moreover, there was no definite provision for the recognition of the claims of minorities. Government also considered that in view of the enlarged powers and functions with which it was proposed to invest the Assembly it was desirable to reduce its strength to about 200.

10. The Committee have recommended that the strength of the Assembly may be fixed at 250 and that these seats may be distributed as follows:—

1.	Representatives of rural areas	..	163
2.	Do of urban areas	..	37
3.	Do of special interests	..	15
4.	Do of minority communities	..	35

11. As regards the total strength of the Assembly, while the recommendation of the Committee that this may be fixed at 250 has been accepted, it has been considered that it is necessary to make due provision for the representation of new interests and constituencies that may spring up in future, such

for instance as the Jahgir taluks of Yelandur and Sringeri which the Committee recommend should be given the right of representation. These latter have not been taken into account by the Committee in proposing a total strength of 250. Accordingly the strength of the Assembly has been fixed at 250 normally, but with power to Government to increase the number up to a maximum of 275 for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, of representation and in order to meet the demand for the representation of constituencies that may develop in course of time. Membership of the Assembly will, as heretofore, be restricted to non-officials but, as proposed by the Committee, officers deputed by Government for the purpose may attend the sittings of the Assembly and take part in the proceedings. They will not, however, have the right to vote.

12. The rural constituencies proposed by the Committee correspond to the existing taluk and sub-taluk constituencies with the addition of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area which is proposed to be treated as a separate rural constituency distinct from the rest of the Bowringpet Taluk. At present there are 18 taluks each returning three members, 50 taluks each returning two members, and 8 sub-taluks each returning one member. The Committee's proposal is that the number of members now returnable from each taluk and sub-taluk may for the present be continued except that in the case of the Bowringpet Taluk which now sends three members, two members may be returned from the Sanitary Board area and two from the rest of the taluk making a total of 77 constituencies returning 163 members. Including the Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs which will now be allowed to return one member each, the total number of rural constituencies will be 79 returning 165 members. These proposals have been generally approved and the rural electorates as now constituted appear in the first schedule to the Representative Assembly Regulation No. XVIII of 1923.

13. In the exercise of the powers vested in Government under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Regulation, Government are now pleased to allot 165 seats for these 79 constituencies and their distribution is given in Appendix 1 to this Order.

14. Under the existing constitution of the Assembly, while the taluk representatives come in by direct election by the taluk voters, in the case of representatives of urban areas and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, the election is secondary, the members representing them being returned not by the voters in these areas directly, but by the Municipal Councils in the former case and the Sanitary Board in the latter. In the case of the 16 members deputed by the District Boards, the representation is even more remote since these Boards include members returned by secondary election through the Municipal Councils and Taluk Boards. A mixed electorate consisting of direct and indirect constituencies causes many anomalies and both on theoretical and practical grounds fails to secure the true representation of the people. The recommendation of the Committee to have direct elections only, for the Representative Assembly has accordingly been approved.

15. The Committee recommend that 37 seats should be reserved for members representing urban areas and they propose that these members should be returned from 31 municipalities of which they have given a list. The list includes the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore and such of the Town and Minor Municipalities as have a population of 5,000 and upwards. It has been decided that Minor Municipalities which have a very elementary form of municipal administration with only a few of the sections of the Municipal Regulation extended to them cannot be regarded as entitled to separate representation as urban constituencies and that the urban constituencies will consist of the two City Municipalities and the Town Municipalities with a population of 5,000 and upwards. In the exercise of the powers vested in Government under sub-section (4) of section 3 of Regulation No. XVIII of 1923 the two City Municipalities will be given the right to return four members each and the Town Municipalities one member each. Steps will be taken immediately to declare Minor Municpalities with a population of 5,000 and over as Town Municipalities and when this is done the total number of members from urban constituencies will be 37, as shown in Appendix 2.

16. *Special interests.*—The proposal of the Committee that provision should be made in the composition of the Assembly for the representation of special interests and minorities is in accordance with the Dewan's announcement. The Committee recommend that 15 seats should be set apart for special interests, which are proposed to be represented as far as possible by persons elected by recognised associations serving such interests, and this has been approved. The special interests selected for immediate recognition are numbers (i) to (vii) in the third schedule to the Regulation. For the present, the recognised constituencies in connection with these interests will be the Fellows and registered graduates of the Mysore University, the Advocates enrolled in the Mysore Chief Court, the European Planting Associations, the Indian Planting Associations, the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce and the Mysore Inamdar's Association respectively. Each of these constituencies will return one member except the University constituency which will return two. These constituencies will thus absorb 8 seats. Provision has also been made in the schedule for the representation of such interests as Factory and Mining labour, industries other than Gold Mining and the like, and as soon as organizations are formed to develop these interests they will be given the privilege of returning one member each to the Assembly. In the absence of such organization, power has been reserved to Government under proviso (*a*) to section 3 (3) of the Regulation to nominate members to represent any or all these interests.

17. *Minorities.*—The question of the representation of minorities in the Assembly has been discussed by the Committee at great length. The Committee, while recognising that the problem of minorities is one of great importance, and that the demand for their protection is not to be brushed aside, have rejected as unsuitable, the devices of exclusive communal electorates and the reservation of seats for communal candidates in plural constituencies, which they consider to be likely to widen and perpetuate the cleavage between communities. The majority of the Committee recommend a system of "facultative representation" of minorities through associations and their recommendations are summarised as follows:—

(1) "For the representation of minorities the best way is to allow representation through associations, and by nomination, if necessary, for the purpose of securing adequate representation.

(2) "The number of seats to be reserved for the representation of minorities by associations shall be 25; such minorities being communities numbering not less than 20,000 persons as classified in Census Tables.

(3) "In the apportionment of seats among minority communities by means of associations, the following facts should be considered by Government:—

(*a*) Numerical population.

(*b*) Voting strength, and

(*c*) Literacy.

(4) "Any minority community which numbers not less than twenty thousand persons and which is not represented in the Representative Assembly through the general electorates shall not be denied representation through an association if it applies for it.

(5) "Ten seats shall be set apart for the representation of minorities by nomination by Government, if necessary."

18. The Committee further recommend that the total number of seats reserved for minorities, *viz.*, 35 should not be liable to be reduced by non-recognition of associations or omission to nominate and that if there should be any vacancies in the number to be appointed from associations they may also be filled up by nomination.

19. The question of the representation of some of the minority communities has been specially discussed in the Committee's report. As regards Mahomedans, the majority appear to think that between the general electorates and associations, this community has reasonable expectations of obtaining adequate representation in the Assembly. As regards Panchamas and Animists, the Committee remark that their literacy is extremely low, that at

present one Panchama has been returned to the Assembly through an association and that vigorous efforts should be made for the political education and increased representation of these classes. As regards the Indian Christian community, the Committee remark that at present one member is being returned to the Assembly through an association and that having regard to the total strength of this population and the percentage of literacy among them which is more than five times that among Hindus, increased representation of this community is desirable.

20. There are at present 29 members representing special interests recognised by Government under the rules framed by them from time to time, through organised associations or other bodies. Some of these associations represent the interests of minority communities. As however the present system does not provide adequate opportunities for the representation of minorities, it was stated in the Dewan's announcement that provision would be made for the representation of minorities as well as of special interests. The scheme proposed by the Committee for securing adequate representation of minority communities through associations is an extension of the scheme already in vogue. The representation of minorities by members elected by Associations recognized by the Government under rules made in this behalf, or nominated by the Government for the purpose of removing inequalities, if any, has been provided for in Clause *c*, Sub-Section 3 of Section 3 of the Representative Assembly Regulation. It is however considered necessary to go further than the Committee's recommendations for the reason that certain communities which are distinct social groups may not, under the new method of direct election through the general electorates, succeed in securing adequate representation of their interests. This can only be given by guaranteeing to them a certain number of seats in the Assembly fixed with reference to the percentage of their population, literacy, present representation and voting strength. The arrangement will be that in the event of their failing to secure the number of guaranteed seats through the general electorates, provision will be made for the return of such number of members as may be required to make up the guaranteed number, either through recognised associations or by nomination if necessary. In the exercise of the powers vested in Government under proviso (*c*) to section 3 (3) of the Regulation rules have accordingly been framed guaranteeing, in this manner, 15 seats for Mahomedans, 5 seats for Indian Christians and 3 for the depressed classes.

21. The history of the growth of representation through associations in Mysore is an interesting one. It grew gradually, developing step by step. The scheme of representation of minorities and special interests, through associations now promulgated, is a development of what exists at present on a more correct and scientific basis, and it avoids the overlapping that takes place now. It is true that the larger associations will not now have the privilege of returning a member; but such associations, formed as they are for the interests of people who will be largely represented through the general electorate, need not be given any separate political status, as more than one member of the group represented by the association will surely be returned in the ordinary way. The only reason for giving a guarantee to three among the minority communities is that, as has been the experience in the past both in Mysore and elsewhere in British India, they will not ordinarily have adequate representation through the general electorates proportionate to their population, literacy, etc. It is not intended that they should have separate communal electorates. This principle of separate communal electorates, Government have rejected as inexpedient and unsuited to Mysore. The guarantee provided is solely intended as a security for adequate representation. It is hoped that in course of time the guarantee will become unnecessary, as with the spread of education and the growth of political consciousness and with greater homogeniety—and not divergence of interests—all communities will return through the general electorate the best men available.

22. Although the minority communities contemplated by the Committee are those numbering not less than 20,000 persons which fail to secure representation through the general electorate, it is possible that there may

be some communities with a population of less than 20,000 which do not secure any representation through the general electorate, and which having regard to the factors enumerated above may have to be given representation. It will be possible to meet such exceptional cases when they arise, out of the 10 seats recommended by the Committee to be reserved for nomination.

23. Under the proviso (*c*) to section 3 (3) of the Regulation, the following rules are prescribed as regards associations representing minorities and desirous of deputing members to the Representative Assembly:—

(*a*) The association must have been formed for the furtherance of one or more specific interests of the community or for the general advancement of the community.

(*b*) It shall be registered under the Mysore Societies Registration Regulation.

(*c*) When any minority community has an association with branches or has two or more such associations, two or more of them may, when necessary, be grouped together by Government for the election of the member or members to be returned by the minority.

(*d*) The number of members on the roll of the association or associations shall not be less than one hundred members.

(*e*) Meetings of the general body or the Managing Committee shall be held at least twice a year and minutes of the meeting shall be kept with the records of the association. On a requisition from the Deputy Commissioner, the association shall submit an annual statement of the number of meetings held and the number of members present.

(*f*) Bye-laws of the association and all subsequent changes as and when they are made shall be submitted to Government.

(*g*) The privilege of representation given to an association shall be liable to be revoked during the term of an Assembly if the association ceases to exist or infringes any of the conditions.

The same rules shall apply to associations representing special interests with the addition of the following note under rule (*d*).

"Government may, for special reasons, allow an association containing less than the above minimum number of members to depute a member to the Assembly."

24. The Committee have suggested that a society registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation may be recognised as an association for returning a member to the Representative Assembly, provided that its membership is confined to a minority community. As the objects and functions of Co-operative Societies are essentially economic, Government consider it undesirable to give them a political status and introduce communal distinctions into a movement which affords opportunities to all communities to work with one another for a common end.

Powers and Functions of the Representative Assembly.

25. The functions of the Assembly at present extend to the representation of grievances, expression of opinion on matters referred to it by the Government, discussion of the State budget, and putting interpellations. The grant of larger powers in respect of legislation, taxation, budget and the moving of resolutions was foreshadowed in the Dewan's announcement.

1. *Legislation.*—In respect of legislation, the Dewan stated that the Representative Assembly would be consulted in regard to all important legislative measures; that the legislative programme of the year would be placed before the Assembly in the Dasara Session and the general principles of bills discussed; that in cases where legislation might be introduced in the Legislative Council before discussion in the Assembly, His Highness the Maharaja would, except in urgent cases, reserve his assent until the close of the next Session of the Representative Assembly.

In general conformity with the above announcement, the Committee have made the following recommendations:—

"(*a*) The Representative Assembly should ordinarily be consulted about every important legislative measure before the first reading of the Bill in the Legislative Council.

"(*b*) All legislative measures about which the Representative Assembly is to be consulted shall be placed before it with a statement embodying the general principles of such measures.

"(*c*) The discussion will be confined to the general principles of the Bills.

The opinion of the Assembly in respect of the general principles of any measure placed before it, shall be ascertained by taking votes.

"(*d*) Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles of any measure but not to particular clauses in the Bill. The President may, thereupon, at his discretion, obtain the opinion of the Assembly by taking votes.

"(*e*) (i) In respect of every important measure of legislation introduced in, and passed by, the Legislative Council, which is not urgent and which has not been included in the legislative programme presented to the Assembly, the Representative Assembly should be consulted before the Bill is submitted to His Highness the Maharaja.

(ii) After consulting the Assembly, it may be left open to Government to adopt such course as it may consider proper according to the circumstances of the case, *i.e.*, whether to submit the Bill as passed by the Council to His Highness with the opinion of the Assembly, or to place the opinion of the Assembly before the Legislative Council for further consideration of the Bill making such amendments therein as it may consider necessary in the light of the discussions at the Representative Assembly before the measure is submitted to His Highness, or to drop the original Bill and to place a new or amended Bill before the Council, or to adopt any other course that it may be considered proper.

"(*f*) In the case of Bills brought forward by non-official members, which have received the sanction of the Dewan, the general principles as sent in by the member, shall be placed before the Representative Assembly at its next Session, before the Bill is introduced in the Legislative Council.

"(*g*) When the general principles of a Bill have been discussed in the Representative Assembly, the opinion of the Assembly will be placed before the Legislative Council."

As explained in para 56 of the Committee's report, the procedure indicated in the above recommendations is three-fold, *viz.*—

(i) *Normal.*—Consultation of the Representative Assembly about important legislative measures and discussion of the general principles of Bills before introduction in the Legislative Council.

(ii) *Exceptional.*—Introduction into the Legislative Council prior to discussion in the Representative Assembly, where such introduction is deemed necessary. Here also consultation of the Representative Assembly at the next Session, before submission to His Highness.

(iii) *Urgent cases.*—*i.e.*, where the procedure under (i) or (ii) cannot be adopted for reasons deemed sufficient by Government.—A Bill may be passed through the Legislative Council and submitted to His Highness. There will be no consultation of the Representative Assembly in such cases.

Government consider that the normal procedure as proposed in clauses *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g* above requires the following modifications:—

(1) The statement to be placed before the Representative Assembly under clause (*b*) may or may not be accompanied by a draft Bill in each and every case. It will be within the discretion of the Government to place the Bill before the Assembly or not, according to circumstances.

(2) The rule regarding the moving of amendments will be revised as follows:—

"(*d*) Any member may propose an amendment to the general principles

of any measure. The President may disallow an amendment if it relates not to general principles but to details."

The exceptional procedure of introducing legislative measures in the Legislative Council prior to discussion in the Representative Assembly was indicated in the Dewan's announcement, but on a further consideration of the matter, it has been decided that all legislative measures involving important general principles should be placed before the Representative Assembly previous to their introduction in the Legislative Council, and that the only exception should be in the case of Bills which are of such extreme urgency that the Government consider that they should be placed before the Legislative Council for being passed at a single sitting by suspending the ordinary rules of business. The proposals contained in clause (*e*) of the Committee's recommendations thus become unnecessary.

2. *Taxation.*—At present the Representative Assembly has no recognised right of expressing its views as regards proposals for new or additional taxation, although in recent years Government have consulted that body in regard to certain important taxation measures. In the announcement it was stated that no new tax would be levied without previously consulting the Representative Assembly. In accordance with this announcement, the Committee have recommended:—

(1) that proposals for the levy of new taxes shall be laid before the Assembly for discussion and the opinion of the Assembly shall be ascertained by votes and that any modification which may be suggested in the course of the discussion may at the discretion of the President be also put to the vote, and

(2) that in the case of new taxation involving legislation, the Representative Assembly should be consulted before legislation is introduced into the Legislative Council.

In accordance with the Committee's recommendation, new taxes have been defined in the Regulation as taxes which require for their imposition the passing of a new Regulation or the amendment of an existing one.

This has been provided for by Section 10 of the Representative Assembly Regulation.

3. *Budget.*—The annual budget of the State is being now placed before the Representative Assembly for general discussion, and the representations made by the Assembly during the discussions are taken into consideration by the Government before the budget is finally passed. In accordance with the announcement, the Assembly has now been given the right of moving resolutions on the budget. But in keeping with the constitution and character of the Representative Assembly as a body voicing popular opinion on the general principles underlying the matters submitted to it without undertaking their detailed examination, the resolutions on the budget to be moved in the Assembly will have reference only to the general principles and policy underlying the budget and not to particular grants or appropriations. The items of expenditure under the following heads will be outside the purview of the Representative Assembly as of the Legislative Council:—

(1) The Palace, including the staff and household of His Highness the Maharaja,

(2) The Military forces of His Highness the Maharaja,

(3) The pensions of public servants,

(4) Items of expenditure relating to or affecting the relations of H. H. the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with other States and matters governed by treaties, conventions and agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by H. H. the Maharaja with the Paramount Power,

(5) Interest on Loans and charges on account of Sinking Funds guaranteed at the time of raising the loans and

(6) Expenditure prescribed or authorised by law.

4. *Resolutions.*—Under the existing rules there is no provision for the moving of resolutions in the Representative Assembly. In the Dewan's announcement it was stated that the Assembly would be given the right to move resolutions

on matters relating to the public administration as well as on the annual State budget. This has been provided for by section 12 (*b*) of the Regulation.

The Committee propose that the number of resolutions on matters of public administration to be moved at the Dasara Session may be fixed at 25 and the number to be moved at the Budget Session (in addition to resolutions on the budget) at 10. They also propose that these resolutions should be submitted to the Government direct and that the Government should refer them for selection to a Standing Committee of the House. The order in which the resolutions are to be moved has, according to the Committee, to be determined by ballot.

In regard to the Standing Committee referred to above, the Committee's proposal is that the Assembly should, once a year, elect from among its members a Standing Committee consisting of 15 members with its own President and Secretary, and that the function of selecting the resolutions, interpellations and representations to be brought up at the Assembly should be entrusted to this body. This proposal has been referred to in several of the representations received by Government from individuals, public bodies, associations and conferences. While a few are in favour, opinion of a large number is strong that it is not a satisfactory arrangement to leave the work of selection of subjects to be brought up at the Assembly to a small body of 15 individuals who, on account of their insufficient acquaintance with local conditions, may fail to realise the significance or the importance of the subjects. Government accept this opinion and are pleased to direct that the selection of subjects to be brought up at the Assembly need not be left to a Standing Committee, but should be made, as at present, at a meeting at the District Head quarters to which all the members of the Assembly residing in the district, including representatives of special interests and minorities, should be summoned. Rules will be framed accordingly for the purpose.

The number of resolutions that may be sent up from each district will be fixed as below:—

District	Dasara Session	Budget Session (in addition to resolutions on the Budget)
Bangalore and Mysore Districts	4 each	2 each
Other Districts	3 „	1 „

As proposed by the Committee the President may also admit additional resolutions relating to special interests and minorities. The order in which the resolutions are to be moved will be at the discretion of the President.

The Assembly does not at present possess the right to divide in respect of any matter before it although Government have frequently taken the opinion of the Assembly on specific questions by votes. But in view of the increased power which have been given to it in respect of legislation, taxation, budget and resolutions, it has been decided that the Assembly shall have the right to divide on all questions on which its opinion is taken.

5. *Representations.*—The privilege of bringing up at the Assembly representations on matters of public importance for the consideration of the Government is being enjoyed by the members from the very commencement and has formed the characteristic feature of the Assembly. The number of representations which could be brought up at the Assembly has varied from time to time. At present it is limited to 450 subjects for the Dasara Session which are distributed as follows:—

Bangalore and Mysore Districts	75 each
Other Districts	50 „

For the Budget Session, the total number is fixed at 100 the maximum number for any district being limited to 20. The selection of subjects is made by the members themselves, assembled at a meeting at the District Headquarters under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Committee have proposed considerable changes in these matters. They recommend the reduction of the number of subjects from 450 to 150 for the Dasara Session and from 100 to 50 for the Budget Session. The distribution of subjects by districts is not retained and the selection of subjects is left to the Standing Committee recommended by them.

Government consider that in view of the privilege with which the Representative Assembly has been invested of moving resolutions on matters of public administration, representations are likely in future to play a smaller part in the proceedings of the Assembly than in the past and that a reduction in their number is therefore feasible. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the total number of representations that may be brought up at the Dasara and the Budge. Sessions shall be fixed at 180 and 90 respectively. They will be distributed as follows among the several districts for the two Sessions:—

	Dasara Session	Budget Session
Bangalore and Mysore Districts ..	30 each	15 each
Other Districts	20 „	10 „

The President may, in addition, admit representations relating to minorities or special interests. The selection of the subjects will be made at the district meetings at which interpellations and resolutions are selected. Subjects of a purely local character will not ordinarily be included among the subjects to be discussed at the Representative Assembly but will be referred to local bodies. The order in which representations are to be taken up will be at the discretion of the President.

6. *Interpellations.*—The privilege of putting questions to Government in the form of interpellations on matters of public interest or importance was granted to the Representative Assembly in April 1918. The number of questions that could be asked was fixed at 3 per district so that the total number of interpellations admissible was 24.

The Committee have recommended that a maximum limit of 2 questions per member may be fixed, that the total number of interpellations admissible at a Session may be limited to 50 and that if more than 50 are received their selection should be made by the Standing Committee proposed by them.

These recommendations require modification as it is not proposed to have a Standing Committee of the Assembly. The interpellations, like representations and resolutions, will be selected at the district meetings, and the number that may be sent up for the Dasara and the Budget Sessions from each district will be fixed as follows:—

Bangalore and Mysore Districts	8 each
Other Districts	6 „

The President may admit, in addition to the limit of 52 interpellations above fixed, interpellations on behalf of special interests or minorities.

Addresses.—Under the present rules of the Assembly, addresses to the Dewan and President of the Assembly may be presented during the Dasara Session either by the Assembly as a whole or by a majority of the representatives of a district or of the Malnad area or by recognised associations. The Committee recommend that the practice of presenting addresses to the President either sectional or by the whole Assembly may be discontinued, but that addresses by the whole House to His Highness the Maharaja should be permitted.

This recommendation is approved.

Qualifications and Disqualifications of Voters and Candidates.

26. The Representative Assembly was not, at the time of its formation, an elected body. It consisted of a number of merchants, landlords and other persons selected on account of their standing and influence. In 1891, the principle of election was first introduced, constituencies were formed and qualifications for voters and candidates prescribed. These qualifications have varied from time to time but the general tendency has been to reduce the standard of qualifications so as to form a wider electorate.

(i) *Qualifications of rural voters and candidates.*—At present, the following persons are qualified to elect members to the Representative Assembly and stand as candidates for rural areas:—

(*a*) " Every person:—

(i) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(ii) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) who pays annually mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in the constituency.

(*c*) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in the constituency;

(*d*) Every person who is a retired or pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops."

The Committee propose that these qualifications should be modified so as to reduce the property qualifications of voters and candidates by 50 per cent. This would entitle persons paying land revenue or rent of not less than Rs. 25 per annum or municipal or mohatarfa tax of not less than Rs. 5 per annum and persons who own one or more entire inam villages with a beriz of not less than Rs. 125 per annum to be voters and candidates. The Committee also recommend that all persons paying income-tax to Government should be qualified as voters and candidates and that sex disqualification should be removed so as to render women eligible to vote at Representative Assembly elections. The alterations proposed by the Committee which are in general conformity with the Dewan's announcement have been incorporated in the Proclamation.

(ii) *Qualifications of urban voters and candidates.*—Regarding urban constituencies which, as already stated, have taken the place of Municipal and other bodies, the Committee propose the following:—

" (*a*) The property qualifications of voters to the Representative Assembly in urban constituencies wil be the same as those of voters for the Municipal elections in the constituencies concerned. The other qualifications shall be the same as for the rural constituencies."

" (*b*) Qualifications for membership and voting shall be the same."

" (*c*) Voters for urban constituencies are not entitled as such to vote at elections in rural constituencies. To entitle them to vote, they must possess the property or other qualifications prescribed for rural constituencies."

" (*d*) Graduates and Military pensioners who vote in urban constituencies are not entitled to vote as such in rural constituencies in which the urban area is situated unless otherwise qualified."

These recommendations are approved.

(iii) *Qualifications of voters and candidates in the case of special interests and minority communities.*—The special interests recognised by Government for purposes of representation in the Assembly are mentioned in the third schedule to the Regulation and the constituencies through which they will be represented are mentioned in paragraph 16 above. In respect of these as also in respect of associations representing minority communities, the qualification of voters and candidates will be the membership of the association or other institution concerned except that in the case of the Mysore University only Fellows will be eligible to stand as candidates for the Representative Assembly.

General qualifications applicable to all classes of voters and candidates.—In addition to the above qualifications, the committee have made the following proposals as regards the general qualifications for all classes of voters and candidates:—

" (1) That no literacy qualifications need be prescribed in the case of voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly;

(2) That voters and candidates for the Representatve Assembly should be subjects of Mysore by birth or domicile; and

(3) That in addition, the voters and candidates for the Representative Assembly should have resided in the Mysore State (outside the

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) for at least three years.

"Provided that in the case of persons possessing the prescribed property qualifications within the jurisdiction of Mysore, residence in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall not disqualify for voting or for candidature.

"Provided further that in the case of Mysoreans by birth or persons who have already acquired a Mysore domicile by residence of not less than five years, residence in the Mysore State of six months prior to the date fixed for the preparation of the Register shall be deemed sufficient.

"*Exception.*—In the case of candidates and members for special interests, the Government may grant exemption in special cases."

As the language in which the proceedings of the Assembly are conducted is mainly Kannada, Government agree with the committee that it is not necessary to prescribe any special literacy qualifications. Government also agree that the qualifications requiring a voter or a candidate to be a subject of the Mysore State and to possess certain residential qualifications are necessary and they are therefore pleased to approve of these qualifications. As proposed by the Committee, Government will be prepared to grant exemption from the operation of this rule in the case of special interests.

Disqualifications of voters and candidates.—The present rules relating to disqualifications of candidates are as follows:—

(i) "No person who has not completed 18 years of age, no person who is of unsound mind or has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies in the opinion of Government a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Representative Assembly and no dismissed official shall be eligible to be returned as a member of the Assembly."

(ii) The above rule applies also to voters.

(iii) "Females also are not entitled to vote for or be returned as members of the Assembly."

The Committee have submitted the following rules as regards voters:—

"No person can vote who is—

(1) under 21 years of age; or
(2) of unsound mind; or
(3) an undischarged insolvent or bankrupt; or
(4) sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more;
(5) a dismissed Government servant."

It is also proposed that the fourth and fifth grounds of disqualification should not operate after 10 years from the date of release (or dismissal) unless they are removed earlier by an order of Government.

As regards the disqualifications of candidates the Committee propose the following:—

No person is eligible as a candidate or member who is—

(1) under 21 years of age; or
(2) of unsound mind; or
(3) an undischarged insolvent or bankrupt; or
(4) sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for six months or more, or convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years or more; or
(5) a dismissed Government servant.

Provided that in (4) and (5) the disqualification will cease to operate after 10 years from date of release (or dismissal) unless the same is removed earlier by an order of Government.

(6) A female; or
(7) A Government servant.

The term "Government Servant" will not include a Shanbhog, Patel or other hereditary officer.

These proposals are approved.

LENGTH AND FREQUENCY OF THE SESSIONS AND THE BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED THEREIN.

27. From the year 1881, when the Representative Assembly was formed, till the year 1916 it used to be held once a year during the Dasara season. In 1916, when the privilege of discussing the State Budget was given to the Assembly, a second session was ordered to be held in April every year for the purpose of considering the Budget. From the year 1917 this second session is being held in connection with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

The Committee recommend that normally there should be two sessions of the Assembly, one to be called the "Dasara Session" and held during the Dasara, and the other called the "Budget Session" and held at such time of the year as may be most convenient for the proper consideration of the Budget. They also propose that provision may be made for the holding of one or more special sessions when the state of public business requires it.

These proposals are approved.

A special session will be summoned only for Government business.

The Committee propose that the order and the nature of business to be transacted at the different sessions of the Assembly may be as follows:—

(i) "*At the Dasara Session*—
- (*a*) The Address of the Dewan-President. Interpellations and ballotting for precedence of resolutions.
- (*b*) Government business.
- (*c*) Discussion of representations.
- (*d*) Resolutions.

(ii) "*At the Budget Session*—
- (*a*) Opening speech of the President and presentation of the Budget; Interpellations, ballotting for resolutions.
- (*b*) Government business.
- (*c*) Budget discussion—
  - (i) Resolutions on the Budget.
  - (ii) General debate on the Budget.
- (*d*) Representations.
- (*e*) Other resolutions.

(iii) *At a Special Session*—

The arrangement of business at a special session shall be as the President may direct."

The Committee also propose that Government may for sufficient reasons rearrange the items of business or the order of business but not so as to reduce the time allotted for private members' business, except with the assent of the Assembly.

With reference to these recommendations of the Committee, Government observe that in the Committee's proposals in connection with the Budget discussion, the moving of resolutions comes before the general debate on the Budget. They consider that, according to the natural and usual order of Budget business, the general debate should precede the moving of resolutions. Further, in conformity with the orders of Government on the subject of resolutions in the Representative Assembly, there will be no necessity for a ballot to decide the order in which resolutions should be moved, as the order will be decided by the President. With these modifications the Committee's proposals are approved.

The Dasara Session lasts at present for about 6 to 7 days and the Budget Session for about 5 days. The Committee recommend that the maximum duration of the Dasara Session should be fixed at 15 sitting days, that of the Budget Session at 10 sitting days and that of a Special Session at 5 sitting days. After a careful consideration, Government are of opinion that the work of the Assembly in each session should be completed in a shorter time than that proposed by the Committee specially as locat subjects are ordinarily to be excluded, and they are accordingly pleased to fix the duration as a general rule of the Dasara Session at 8 sitting days and that of the Budget Session at 6 sitting days. The distribution of business within these periods will be as follows:—

(1) *Dasara Session*—

(*a*) Dewan's Address, interpellations and Government business	.. 2 days.
(*b*) Representations	.. Not more than 3 days.
(*c*) Resolutions	.. Do 3 days.

(2) *Budget Session*—

(*a*) Dewan's Address, interpellations, and Government business ..	.. 1 day.
(*b*) General discussion of the Budget	.. Not more than 2 days.
(*c*) Resolutions on the Budget	.. Do 1 day.
(*d*) Representations	.. Do 1 day.
(*e*) Other resolutions	.. Do 1 day.

The length and the order of business of a Special Session will be settled by Government in each case.

The time fixed may be extended at the discretion of the President. Any business other than Government business left unfinished within the period fixed for it will lapse.

PART II.

Legislative Council.

STRENGTH AND COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

28. The Legislative Council was established in the year 1907 with a view to associate with the Government a certain number of non-official gentlemen qualified by practical experience and knowledge of local conditions and requirements to assist Government in making laws and regulations. In addition to the Dewan President and the Members of Council who were *ex-officio* members, the Council was to consist of not less than 10 and not more than 15 additional members to be nominated by the Government and of this number not less than two-fifths were required to be non-officials. The minimum and maximum number of additional members was increased to 15 and 21 respectively by Regulation I of 1914 and the maximum was further increased to 30 by Regulation II of 1919.

29. The actual composition of the Council as last constituted was as follows:—

Nominated members.—	
(*a*) Official	12
(*b*) Non-official	5
	17
Elected members.—	
(*a*) by district Constituencies	8
(*b*) by the Representative Assembly	4
(*c*) by the Mysore University	1
	13

30. In the Dewan's announcement it was stated that the strength of the Council would be raised, that the number of members to be returned by the Representative Assembly to the Council would be increased and that provision would also be made for the representation of special interests such as those relating to industries and commerce, planting and education and of minorities.

31. The Committee have recommended that exclusive of the *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council may be fixed at 50, that not less than 50 per cent of this total strength should consist of non-official members and that not more than one-third of the non-official members should be nominated, the other non-official members being elected representatives of various constituencies.

32. The Committee also recommend that in addition to the strength of 50 members as fixed above not more than two persons having special knowledge or experience of the subject matter of any particular Bill may be temporarily nominated to the Legislative Council for the purpose of such Bill.

33. The above recommendations have been approved with the modification that the proportion of non-official members has been fixed at not less than 60 per cent instead of 50 per cent as proposed by the Committee so as to ensure a decided non-official majority.

34. The Committee's proposals with regard to the distribution of the 50 seats are as follows:—

Nominated members.—	
(*a*) Official	20
(*b*) Non-official	8
	28
Elected members.—	
(*a*) elected by urban areas, *viz.*, the City Municipal areas of Bangalore and Mysore—one each	2
(*b*) elected by rural areas, *viz.*, the eight district constituencies as now existing except that the cities of Bangalore and Mysore will not form part of the respective district constituencies—one each	8
(*c*) elected representatives of the following special interests:—	
1. Mysore University	1
2. Commerce and Trade	1
3. Planting	1
4. Labour	1
(*d*) elected representatives of the Representative Assembly ..	8
	22
Total ..	50

35. The proposals of the committee in regard to the constituencies and the number of members to be elected by the Representative Assembly have been incorporated in the Legislative Council Regulation. The proposals as regards the distribution of seats are approved, in exercise of the power vested in Government by Section 6 of the Legislative Council Regulation.

36. As regards the constituencies representing special interests, the Mysore University constituency will consist of the Fellows of the University. The member to represent Commerce and Trade will for the present be returned by the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. The member representing the Planting interest will be elected by a constituency consisting of owners of estates of not less than 50 acres under coffee, tea, cardamom or rubber. If the member returned by this constituency does not represent European planting interests, one of the eight seats reserved for the nomination of non-official members may be given to a representative of the European Planters' Associations in the State. Labour will be represented by one member who, pending the formation of a proper electorate, will be nominated by Government.

37. The members deputed to the Council by the Representative Assembly shall be elected by the assembly voting as a whole and without any restriction as to the candidates representing particular districts or divisions.

38. As regards the eight seats reserved for nomination of non-official members, Government generally approve of the Committee's proposal that these nominations may be made with a view to secure the representation of depressed classes, child and woman welfare, minorities, education, etc. In regard to minorities in accordance with the principles and the policy indicated in paragraph 20, Government are pleased to direct that two seats on the Council shall be guaranteed to the Mahomedan community. In the event of no Mahomedans being returned by election, two out of the eight seats will be filled up by the nomination of two Mahomedan representatives deputed by recognised associations. In the event of one Mahomedan being returned by election, the number nominated

will be reduced to one. There will be no nomination of a Mahomedan if two or more Mahomedan members are returned by election. The same principle will apply in the case of the Indian Christian community except that only one seat shall be guaranteed to it. One seat will also be guaranteed to the depressed classes on the same principle.

POWERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

39. *Legislation.*—The Legislative Council was constituted for the purpose of making laws and regulations. Although other powers and functions have since been assigned to it, legislation still remains the principal function of the Council. The main provisions of the existing Legislative Council Regulation in respect of the Council's powers of legislation are the following:—

(i) No measure of any description may be introduced into the Council without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan and the leave of the Council duly obtained.

(ii) It is not competent to the Council to pass any measure affecting,

(*a*) the Ruling Family of Mysore,

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States,

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power,

(*d*) extradition of criminals,

(*e*) European vagrants,

(*f*) European British subjects,

(*g*) the Post Office, Telegraphs and Railways,

(*h*) the Mysore Military Forces, or

(*i*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

(iii) In the cases of subjects excluded from the purview of the Council, the Government may frame any regulation that may be required and any such regulation, if assented to by His Highness the Maharaja, becomes law.

(iv) In cases not excluded from the purview of the Legislative Council in which legislation is urgently required, Government may frame emergent regulations which, if assented to by His Highness the Maharaja, will have the same force as a regulation passed through the Council for a period of six months from the date of its promulgation in the official gazette.

The Reforms Committee have not proposed any material modifications in the present position and powers of the Council in respect of legislation. A majority of the Committee have proposed that the power of Government to frame regulations independently of the Council should be extended to measures required for the safety and tranquillity of the State. The Committee by a majority also recommend that it should be made clear that His Highness the Maharaja reserves to himself the prerogative to pass regulations independently of the Legislative Council and that this may find a place in the Proclamation or in the Legislative Council Regulation or in both. The Committee consider that the Legislative Council will not be a legislature competent to amend the constitution, at any rate in regard to the essential matters which will find a place in the Proclamation except in so far as powers may be expressly reserved to the Council.

The opinion of the Committee that changes in the constitution should be outside the scope of the Council. has been accepted. By a notification dated the 14th August 1923, questions affecting the constitution, powers and privileges of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly have been removed from the scope of the Council under clause (i) of the proviso to section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation which was till now in force. It has now been expressly provided in the new Regulation that the Legislative Council Regulation and the Representative Assembly Regulation shall be subjects excluded from

the purview of the Council, and thus the constitution, powers and functions of the Legislative Council and of the Representative Assembly will be outside the cognisance of the Council. Changes in the constitution will therefore be possible only by means of Proclamations or Regulations promulgated by His Highness the Maharaja independently of the Council.

It is not considered necessary to reserve any special powers to Government in respect of measures that may be required for the safety and tranquillity of the State. The co-operation that the Government have received from the Legislative Council and the sense of responsibility which has characterised its deliberations in the past justify the Government in the belief that, when the safety and tranquillity of the State require it, the necessary measures of legislation will be passed by the Council. In the unlikely event, however, of the measures approved by the Council being considered by the Government to be not adequate for the due discharge of their responsibility, the deadlock thus created could be removed by the exercise by His Highness, at his pleasure, of his powers to frame laws independently of the Council. Similarly, in the event of the Legislative Council adopting, in any bill, provisions or amendments prejudicial to the safety and tranquillity of the State, the situation thus arising will be one to be met by recourse to the inherent powers of His Highness.

The power of Government as regards emergent regulations which will be in force for six months will continue as proposed by the Committee.

As regards the subjects which will be outside the cognisance of the Legislative Council in respect of legislation, it was stated in the Dewan's announcement that the present list of subjects that are excluded from the purview of the Legislative Council (as well as the Representative Assembly) would be curtailed so as to admit of the discussion of all matters relating to the interna administration of the State, the only subjects to be excluded being those relating to the Palace, the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power and with other States and matters governed by treaties, conventions and agreements now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power.

Section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation of 1923 enumerates the excluded subjects as follows :—

(*a*) the Ruling Family of Mysore;

(*b*) the relations of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with Foreign Princes or States ;

(*c*) matters governed by treaties or rconventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by His Highness the Mahara with the Paramount Power ;

(*d*) the provisions of the Legislative Council Regulation ;

(*e*) the provisions of the Representative Assembly Regulation No. XVIII of 1923;

(*f*) such other matters as may, from time to time, be specially reserved by His Highness the Maharaja for consideration by the Government.

2. *Budget.*—One of the most important of the measures contemplated in connection with the scheme of constitutional developments is in respect of the powers and position of the Legislative Council in regard to the State Budget. The privilege of discussing the State Budget subject to certain conditions was given to the Legislative Council in the year 1914 by Regulation No. I of that year. The power extended only to a general discussion of the Budget and the Council had no power to submit or propose any resolutions on it.

In the announcement it was stated that the Legislative Council would be given the power of voting on the annual State budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure except those affecting the Palace, the Military, the Pensions of Public Servants and the relations of the State with the British Government under the treaty, with the proviso that if the Council refused its assent to a provision in the budget or reduced it, it would be competent to the Government to restore the provision if they considered it necessary for the carrying on of any department.

The grant of the power to vote on the State budget to the Legislative Council is a measure of far-reaching importance and significance. While resolutions adopted by the Council can have effect only as recommendations, voting (or refusing), a grant has, under the terms of the announcement, a binding effect on the Government, which, as observed by the Committee, "can be annulled only by the exercise of a specific power of the Government for a specified reason, *viz.*, the power of restoration if the Government consider the grant necessary for the carrying on of any department." Further, "voting by major heads" imposes an important limitation of the Government's powers of reappropriation of sanctioned expenditure. Since the grants will be sanctioned by the Council under major heads, reappropriation by the Government from one major head to another will no longer be permissible. The Legislative Council in future, with its statutory non-official majority, will therefore exercise a large measure of control over the financial policy of the Government.

The Committee have discussed the questions involved with great thoroughness and lucidity. The Committee point out that as in British India the Government should have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the State or for carrying on of any department. As regards the list of items of expenditure excluded from the vote of the Council, the Committee point out that in the corresponding provisions of the Government of India Act, interest and sinking fund charges on loans, expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, and the salaries as well as pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State are non-votable. The Government do not consider it necessary or desirable to exclude the salaries of any classes of public servants from the vote of the Council as this would result in a considerable curtailment of the control over financial policy and administration which it is proposed to vest in the Council. Interest charges have now been definitely excluded from the vote of the Council by Section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, as also charges on account of loan sinking funds in cases where such funds have been guaranted at the time of raising the loans. Provision has also been made in the Regulation enabling Government in cases of emergency to authorise expenditure considered necessary for the safety and tranquillity of the State or for the discharge of the Government's responsibility, without submitting it to the vote of the Council.

The Committee have submitted detailed rules for the discussion of the budget by the Legislative Council including rules for supplementary and excess grants, and also specifying the major heads which they propose for adoption for voting purposes. The rules proposed by the Committee are approved with the modification that the expenditure relating to the staff and household of His Highness the Maharaja now appearing under General Administration is included among non-votable items. This is in accordance with Section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation. The rules as approved will be issued separately.

3. *Resolutions.*—The right to discuss matters of general public interest under such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed by rules made by Government was given to the Legislative Council by Regulation VI of 1919, and rules on the subject were issued in Notification No. G. 3931—Legis. 22-18-5, dated the 15th August 1919. Any member of the Council may ordinarily move not more than one resolution at any Session of the Council and not more than twelve resolutions in all can be moved at any Session.

The right of moving resolutions has not hitherto been availed of by the Council to any very large extent. The number of resolutions brought up at any Session has rarely exceeded half the number admissible. This was doubtless due to the fact that practically all matters of general public interest can be and are brought up in the Representative Assembly as "representations" and are fully discussed in the Assembly. Nevertheless, in keeping with the enlargement of the functions of the Council under the announcement, it was promised that the number of resolutions that may be brought forward at a session of the Legislative Council would be substantially increased.

The Committee have recommended that the maximum number of resolutions on matters of general public interest which can be brought forward at a session of the Legislative Council should be fixed at 20 and that the selection should be by ballot. The Committee have also proposed detailed rules in the matter.

The Government have examined the above recommendations and rules and they are of opinion that in view of the fact that the number of non-official members of the Legislative Council has been increased from 18 to 30 a maximum limit of 20 resolutions is somewhat inadequate. They consider that instead of fixing a limit of 20 as proposed by the Committee the existing rule under which a member shall ordinarily be allowed to bring up not more than oae resolution at any one session of the Legislative Council may be retained thereby raising the maximum number of resolutions at any session to 30.

The order in which resolutions are to be taken up for discussion will be settled by ballot, by post and otherwise if necessary, provided that the President may give priority to any resolution or postpone the moving of any resolution for sufficient reasons. With these modifications the rules proposed by the Committee are approved and will be separately issued.

4. *Interpellations.*—The power to ask questions on matters of public interest or importance was given to the Legislative Council by Section 12 A of the Legislative Council Regulation as amended by Section 7 of Regulation I of 1914. The maximum number of interpellations that could be sent up by any member was fixed at 3 and the maximum number that could be answered at a session was originally fixed at 12. In December 1915 permission was given to any member who had asked a question to put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating the matter. In February 1916 the total number of questions that could be asked at a single Session was raised from 12 to 20. The present rules relating to interpellations are contained in Notification No. J. 425—Legis. 7-17-1, dated 8th August 1917, as amended by Notification No. G. 11444—Legis. 33-18-1, dated the 20th November 1919.

In the announcement it was promised that the number of interpellations that may be brought forward at a Session of the Legislative Council would be substantially increased.

In the recommendations and rules made by the Committee in regard to interpellations they have proposed that no member shall be allowed to send up more than two questions for any Session of the Council. They have also proposed that if more than 20 questions are received the number of questions to be answered should be selected with reference to the importance of the questions, the priority of their receipt and the measure of support which they may have received from other non-official members. Government consider that there need be no restriction as to the total number of interpellations that may be put at a session, except that no member shall put more than two questions, thereby raising the maximum number of interpellations that may come up at any Session to 60. With this modification the rules proposed by the Committee are accepted and will be separately issued.

Qualifications of Voters and Candidates to the Legislative Council.

40. Under the existing rules, the qualifications of voters to the Legislative Council are identical with those of voters to the Representative Assembly. In view of the difference in the functions and the powers of the two bodies, the Reforms Committee consider that the franchise also should be different and they propose to fix the property qualifications of voters to the Legislative Council twice as high as those of voters to the Representative Assembly. They are also of opinion that while in respect of the Representative Assembly there need be no difference in the qualifications of voters and candidates, the qualifications of candidates should be higher than those of voters in the case of the Legislative Council. In conformity with these views, the Committee have proposed detailed rules regarding the qualifications and disqualifications of voters, candidates and members in connection with the several constituencies of the Legislative Council.

41. *Qualifications of Voters in rural Constituencies.*—The Committee recommend that in rural constituencies the following persons should be qualified to elect members to the Legislative Council:—

"(*a*) Every person—

(i) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(ii) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village (the Jaghirs of Yelandur and Sringeri excepted) to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) who pays annually mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in the district;

(*c*) Every graduate of a University who ordinarily resides in the constituency;

(*d*) Every person who is a retired and pensioned officer (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) of the Mysore State Troops.

(*e*) Every person who pays income-tax to Government."

"NOTE.—If property is held or payments are made jointly by the members of a joint family or partnership, the family or partnership shall be adopted as a unit for deciding whether the qualification exists; and the vote shall be exercised in the case of a Hindu joint family by the manager thereof or the member authorised by a majority of a family and in other cases by the member or partner authorised in that behalf by a majority of a family or the partnership concerned."

"*Explanation.*—'Partnership' includes a company, firm, association, body of two or more guardians or trustees or the joint pattadars or other body possessing joint rights."

42. These rules are based, as stated above, on the view that the electorate to the Legislative Council should be different from the electorate to the Representative Assembly. Government accept this view and are pleased to approve of the proposal with the modification that as the franchise has been extended to the Jaghirs of Yelandur and Sringeri, the exception relating to these areas in clause (*a*) (ii) may be omitted.

43. *Qualifications of voters in urban constituencies.*—As regards urban constituencies, the Committee propose that the qualifications of voters may be the same as those of voters in rural constituencies except that, in respect of property qualifications, the qualifications laid down for voters at municipal elections shall be accepted in lieu of those prescribed for voters in rural constituencies of the Legislative Council. Government approve of this recommendation.

44. *Special Interests.*—The constituencies representing special interests and their electorates have been referred to in para 36 above.

45. *Qualifications of candidates and members in rural and urban constituencies.*—At present, the following persons are qualified to stand for election to the Legislative Council:—

(*a*) Any person who holds lands situated in the district, for which he pays an annual assessment to Government of Rs. 100 or holds inam lands similarly situated having a beriz of Rs. 150 or more, or pays an assessment of not less than Rs. 100 to an inamdar for lands so situated or mohatarfa or municipal taxes within the said area of not less than Rs. 15 and also possesses a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to take part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

(*b*) A Graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than ten years' standing, who has been resident in the district for at least three years previous to the election.

46. The Committee propose that the following persons should be eligible to stand for election to the Council:—

"(*a*) Any person—

(i) who holds lands, situated in the constituency, for which he pays an annual assessment to Government of Rs. 100; or

(ii) who pays assessment of not less than Rs. 100 to an inamdar for lands so situated; or

(iii) who pays mohatarfa or municipal taxes within the said area of not less than Rs. 15; or

(*b*) Any person who holds inam lands situated in the constituency, having a beriz of Rs. 250 or more ; or

(*c*) A Graduate of any Indian or English University of not less than ten years' standing, who has been resident in the district for at least three years previous to the election ; or

(*d*) Any person who pays an income-tax of Rs, 100 "

47. In proposing these qualifications, the Committee have proceeded on the view that the property qualifications of candidates and members should be higher than those of voters. In the case of the Representative Assembly no such difference exists or is proposed and Government see no reason why in the case of the Legislative Council a distinction should be made which would have the effect of restricting the choice of the voters and narrowing down the class of persons from among whom the Legislative Council draws its members. For these reasons, Government are pleased to order that in lieu of the property qualifications proposed in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) above, the following shall be substituted:—

" (*a*) Every person—

(i) who is the registered occupant of land assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 50 per annum payable to Government; or

(ii) who is a kadim tenant paying an annual rent of not less than Rs. 50 per annum to the holder of an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Land Revenue Code have been applied; or

(iii) who pays annually mohatarfa tax or municipal tax of not less than Rs. 10 to a Municipal Council.

(*b*) Every person who is the owner of one or more entire inam villages with a total beriz of Rs. 250 per annum and who ordinarily resides in the district."

48. As proposed by the Committee, only Graduates of an Indian or Englise University of not less than ten years' standing who have been resident in the constituency for at least three years previous to the date of election shall by eligible for membership as also persons paying an income-tax of Rs. 100 and above.

49. As regards candidates standing for election in connection with the represen tation of special interests and the Representative Assembly, the qualification will be the membership of the body returning the candidates.

Nomination to the District Board of the Member elected to the Legislative Council by a District Constituency.

50. In connection with the composition of the Legislative Council, the Committee suggest that the member elected by a District constituency to the Legislative Council should be nominated by the Government as a member of the District Board concerned if he is not already a member of such Board.

51. Government recognise that there are certain advantages in linking up the legislature with local bodies. The suggestion of the Committee however refers only to the Legislative Council and does not extend to the Representative Assembly. Further, it relates only to District Boards and does not take Municipal Councils into consideration. Government also observe that there are certain inconveniences involved in giving effect to the Committee's proposal. It would mean the nomination of a member of a provincial body to a local body and the nomination would be independent of the member's desire or qualifications to serve on such local body. Difficulties of a practical character would also arise in the event of the term of the two bodies not synchronising with each other. For these reasons, Government consider that the object which the Committee have in view in making the suggestion can, for the present, be achieved

by the suitable exercise by the Government of the power, which they possess under the present rules, of nominating members to District Boards.

PART III.

Standing Committees.

52. Government have for a long time past recognised the desirability of associating representatives of the people with officials in the consideration of important measures, and committees consisting of officials and non-officials have been constituted to deal with a great variety of subjects. The present Budget Finance Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was constituted in pursuance of this policy. The Government considered however that permanent committees constituted on a popular basis and possessing defined powers and functions would be more useful and, accordingly, in the announcement made by the Dewan last year, it was stated that in order to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the every day administration of the State, one or more Standing Committees consisting of members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly would be appointed in an advisory capacity on the model of the Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature; that the members would be selected from a panel to be elected by the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council respectively from among themselves; that meetings of the Standing Committees would be held under the Chairmanship of a Member of Government and summoned at such times and as frequently as may be decided by the Dewan, and that all major questions of general policy on which the Member in charge of the department concerned desired the advice of the Committee would be placed before it.

53. The Committee have submitted the following recommendations in order to give effect to this announcement:—

(*a*) that Standing Committees should be constituted to advise on the following Departments or groups of Departments:—

(1) Medical, Sanitation and Public Health,
(2) Education,
(3) Local Self-Government, and
(4) Railways, Industries and Commerce.

(*b*) That Government may at their discretion appoint additional Committees for other Departments or add other Departments to the above Committees.

(*c*) That the election of the panel by each House shall take place by ballot.

(*d*) That the number of members for each Standing Committee shall be six—three representing the Legislative Council and three the Representative Assembly.

(*e*) That the panel will consist of ten members from each House for each Committee.

54. The recommendations of the Committee have been carefully considered by Government and they are pleased to order that for the present three Standing Committees may be formed, one in connection with the Railway, Electrical and Public Works Departments, one in connection with Local Self-Government and the Department of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation. Government may at their discretion appoint additional Committees for other Departments or add other Departments to the above Committees. In view of the formation of a Standing Committee of Finance and Taxation, the present Budget Finance Committee becomes superfluous and is abolished. As there will be separate Development Boards for Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce, Government consider it unnecessary to have Standing Committees in connection with them.

55. Each Standing Committee will consist of six members as proposed by the Committee, but having regard to the larger strength of the Assembly and its preponderatingly non-official character as compared with the Legislative Council, four

of the members will represent the Representative Assembly and the remaining two the Legislative Council. These members will be selected by Government out of a panel of fifteen members elected by ballot by the Representative Assembly and ten members elected in the same manner by the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

56. Detailed rules regarding the formation and working of these Committees will be separately issued.

Formation of a Committee of the Legislative Council on Public Accounts.

57. The Committee have recommended the constitution of a committee of the Legislative Council on Public Accounts in addition to the Standing Committee on Finance and Taxation now sanctioned. This latter committee consists of members from the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and its main function is to advise Government on their proposals for the appropriation of revenue and other moneys in connection with the preparation of the annual State Budget. When the Budget is placed before the Legislative Council, that body in voting on the demands for appropriations, exercises control in respect of the objects on which Government moneys may be spent and the amounts that may be spent on each object. Government agree that the Council should also be in a position to know to what extent its wishes, as expressed in its grant of demands, have been complied with. The formation of a Committee of the Legislative Council which will scrutinise the Audit and Appropriation reports of the Audit Department of Government and bring to the notice of the Council all deviations from its intentions is necessary for this purpose, and Government are accordingly pleased to sanction the Committee's proposal. Rules regarding the formation and working of the Committee will issue separately.

PART IV.

Economic Development Work.

58. The Mysore Economic Conference was started in the year 1911 with the object of associating men of enlightenment, public spirited citizens, prominent agriculturists, merchants, etc., with the officers of Government in their deliberations connected with the economic development of the State. The constitution and functions and the personnel of the Conference have changed from time to time and are at present regulated by Government Order No. 514-66—E. C. 15-19-1, dated 12th July 1919. Under this order, the Conference was made a permanent adjunct to the administration with a strong and compact organization consisting of (1) a Central Economic Development Board for organizing and coordinating the work of all agencies, (2) three Provincial Boards dealing with Education, Agriculture, and Industries and Commerce and (3) a Board of Scientific Research and Advice. As regards work in the districts, economic development work was made an integral part of the functions of the local self-governing bodies. All the Boards were reconstituted so as to provide for the adequate representation of the Representative Assembly as well as of the agencies working in the districts, and of semi-official and private bodies devoted to economic work of any importance and of special interests. Provision was made for periodical meetings of these Boards as also for the meeting of the Conference as a whole.

59. When the scheme of constitutional reforms was being considered by Government, the question arose as to the place of the Economic Conference and the connected Boards in the constitutional arrangements contemplated by them. The matter was referred to the Committee with the request that the whole position may be carefully examined and suitable proposals submitted to the Government.

60. The Committee propose that there should be an Economic Development Board with three Central Boards of Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce respectively and that these Boards should be assigned a definite place in the constitution either by mention in the Proclamation as permanent institutions in the State or by statutory recognition. They also suggest that a connection may be established between the Central Boards on the one hand and the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council on the other by making provision for economic development questions being referred to these Boards at the instance of the Representative Assembly or the Legislative Council by means of resolutions requesting Government to refer such questions to them. They also submit proposals regarding the composition of the various Boards referred to above.

61. In accordance with the announcement contained in His Highness' Proclamation, the Advisory Boards connected with Economic Development work will be reconstituted and continued in close relationship with the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. There will be three of these Boards, one for Education, one for Agriculture and the third for Industries and Commerce. The existing Board of Scientific Advice will be abolished as a separate entity and its work will be taken up by a Sub-committee consisting of not more than seven members of the Industries and Commerce Board and such scientific experts from out side as may be co-opted by them. A Conference of these Boards will be held at least once a year under the presidency of the Dewan and all the members of the Boards, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and such other persons as may be specially selected by Government shall be summoned for the Conference. The total number of members of the Conference shall not exceed 100.

62. As regards the composition of the three Central Boards, Government are plea ed to approve of the proposals of the Committee with a slight modification in the case of the Board of Industries and Commerce.

63. The Board of Education will consist of:—

(1) The Inspector-General of Education (Exofficio).
(2) A representative of the Mysore University.
(3) A representative of High School Teachers.
(4) A representative of Missionary Schools.
(5) A representative of Private Schools (aided and unaided).
(6) A woman representative of Female Education.
(7) A representative of Science teaching.
(8) A representative of Industrial and Technical Education.
(9) A representative of Physical Education (including Medical inspection and Hygiene)
(10) A representative of Mahomedan Education.
(11) A representative of Education of the Backward Classes.
(12) A representative of Depressed Classes.
(13) A representative of Primary Education.
(14) & (15) Two members to be elected by the Representative Assembly.
(16) & (17) Two members to be elected by the Legislative Council.
(18) & (19) Two nominees of the Government.

64. The Board of Agriculture will consist of:—

(1) The Director of Agriculture
(2) The Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
(3) The Revenue Commissioner.
(4) The Superintendent of Animal Husbandry (Live-stock Expert).
(5) The Superintendent of Sericulture.
(6) The Superintendent of Government Gardens.
(7) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
(8) One Deputy Commissioner to be nominated by the Government.
(9) A representative of the Agricultural Union.
(10) Two representatives of the Planting interest (one European
(11) and one Indian).
(12) The Agricultural Chemist
(13) The Conservator of Forests.
(14) to (17) Two representatives each from the Representative Assembly and from the Legislative Council.
(18) & (19) Two to be nominated by Government to represent Horticulture and Sericulture.
(20) to (22) Three members to be nominated by Government to represent agriculture who are large growers of sugar-cane, cotton and other important commercial crops.

65. The Board of Industries and Commerce will consist of—

(1) The Director of Industries and Commerce.
(2) The Conservator of Forests.
(3) The Director of Geology.
(4) The Chief Electrical Engineer.
(5) The Agent, Mysore Railways.
(6) & (7) Two representatives from the Representative Assembly.
(8) & (9) Two representatives from the Legislative Council.
(10) One representative of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.
(11) One representative of Banking interests.
(12) One representative of Mining and Factory labour.
(13) The Industrial Chemist.
(14) The Government Director, Mysore Iron Works.
(15) (16) & (17) Three representatives of the principal industries like textiles, mining, tanning, oils, etc.
(18) One representative of Industrial and Commercial Education.
(19) & (20) Two to be nominated by Government to represent other interests.

66. The representatives of the various interests and agencies referred to above will, as far as possible, be elected. The Chairmen of the Boards will ordinarily be the Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja.

67. The rules regarding the meetings of the various Boards, the method of elections and other details relating to the working of the Boards will be separately issued.

PART V.

Decentralisation and development of Local Self-Government.

68. According to the present rules relating to the Representative Assembly there is no restriction as to the nature of the representations that may be brought up before the Assembly. All representations, whether of a general or of a local nature, are ordinarily included in the business of the Assembly. This, under the scheme of constitutional developments giving larger powers and functions to the Assembly, would not be convenient on account of the large volume of business to be gone through and it was accordingly stated in the Dewan's announcement that local subjects would not, as a rule, be allowed to be brought up before the Representative Assembly but would be brought within the scope of District Boards by suitably enlarging the functions of these Boards.

69. The Reforms Committee have made a general examination of the announcement and, in view of the importance of the points involved, they suggest a further consideration of the subject by a special committee with a view to a complete revision of the constitution and functions of the local bodies. They have also indicated some of the lines on which such revision may proceed. Their suggestions in the matter are contained in the following extract from the Report:—

"(1) Section 12 of the Local Boards Regulation should be amended so as to admit of the consideration by the District Board of all local subjects even if they do not fall within its purview under the existing Regulation.

(2) The Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly will refer subjects of a local nature to the District Board.

(3) All the communications of the District Board to the Heads of Departments and to Government on local or other subjects dealt with by it, the disposal of which does not fall within its powers, should pass through the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

(4) Subject to such further examination as may be necessary of the existing provisions of the Local Boards Regulation and of the rules thereunder, provision should be made for the exercise by the District Board of certain powers in the following three matters:—

(*a*) Provision should be specifically made in the Regulation authorising the President or any member deputed by the District Board to inspect institutions or works under the control of Government Departments for which contributions are made by the District

Board; and to take necessary steps for bringing defects to the notice of the Heads of Departments concerned, or of Government.

(b) Whenever there is a Departmental Committee in respect of the administration of any institutions to which the District Board contributes, the District Board should be represented on such committee.

(c) The District Board may also be represented in respect of other committees which Government may consider necessary.

(5) In the case of local subjects relating to Municipalities, Municipal Councils will consider and dispose of such subjects in the same manner as is laid down above for District Boards".

70. His Highness the Maharaja has, in the Proclamation promulgated this day, been pleased to command that the constitution, functions and powers of Municipal Councils, District and Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets should be revised so as to give them the largest possible measure of responsibility and autonomy in the administration of local affairs. This question has already been taken up and a Special Officer appointed to work out a scheme of further development of Local Self-Government with reference to the resolutions of the recent Local Self-Government Conference, and the Government will, in due course, undertake the necessary amendments to the existing Local Boards and Municipal Regulations in order to give full effect to the policy laid down above. Meantime, even under the existing Local Boards Regulation (Section 12), the District Board may pass a resolution on any question connected with the administration of the District. Rules will now be framed under this Regulation to facilitate discussion of these questions and submission of recommendations to Government. All local subjects hitherto brought up for the consideration of Government in the Representative Assembly will in future be dealt with to the extent provided for by such rules by the local bodies concerned, including Municipalities.

71. The main features of the constitutional changes that have been introduced this day may now be briefly summarised. In some important particulars the sanctioned scheme goes further than the Dewan's announcement of October 1922. Property qualifications of voters to the Representative Assembly have been reduced by one-half. A large number of urban constituencies have been created. The disqualification of women, on the ground of sex, from exercising the franchise has been removed. The result of these measures is that in the case of the Representative Assembly the total strength of the electorate is expected to increase from about 28,000 to over 100,000. The unscientific combination of direct and indirect elections in the Representative Assembly has been done away with. The representation of special interests has been systematised and Labour has been recognised as one of the special interests to be represented both in the Representative Assembly and on the Legislative Council. Adequate provision has been made for the representation of minorities under a scheme that seeks to avoid the widening and perpetuation of the cleavage between communities. Communities which form distinct social groups and are not likely to obtain their due share of representation are afforded special protection by the guarantee of a fixed number of seats both in the Representative Assembly and on the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly has been given a definite place in the Constitution and its position as a popular body placing before the Government the wants and wishes of the people and voicing public opinion in respect of legislation, taxation, finance and administrative measures generally has been recognised by Statute. The strength of the Legislative Council has been substantially raised and it has been given an increased elected element with a statutory non-official majority. By its power of voting on the State budget, it will in future have an effective voice in determining the financial policy of the Government. The association of the representatives of the people in the every day administration of the principal departments of Government is secured by the formation of Standing Committees consisting of members of both Houses. The Development Boards formed some years ago to secure the co-operation of the people in promoting the economic progress of the State have been reconstituted and continued in close relationship to the Representative Assembly and the

Legislative Council. Steps will be taken for granting to local bodies as large a measure of responsibility and autonomy as possible in the disposal of matters of local importance. Thus the existing institutions have been consolidated, their powers enlarged and their functions co-ordinated.

72. Government will now arrange for the immediate reconstitution of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and take all necessary measures required to give full effect to these developments.

K. MATTHAN.
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—Dr. B. N. Seal, M.A., PH.D., D.SC.
Other Members of the Reforms Committee.
All Secretaries to Government.
All Heads of Departments.
Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
Press table.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*